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THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freshest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.——*Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

Printed by *ALEX. PURDIE*, and *JOHN DIXON*, at the POST OFFICE.

TREASURY OFFICE, MARCH 18, 1771.

I HAVE hitherto been willing to suppose that the great Delays, in collecting and accounting for the different Duties and Taxes imposed for the various Purposes of Government, have in some Sort, amongst other Causes, been owing to Inattention and the Want of due Consideration in those indebted, or otherwise concerned, and should therefore hope that proper Reflections would convince them of the absolute Necessity there is for observing the utmost Punctuality: otherwise it is impossible that the Treasury should be able to answer the just Demands of publick Creditors. Hence must arise many disagreeable Disappointments, and, what is of still greater Consequence, the Credit of the Country must be injured. Tho' these Inclinations naturally dispose them to do Justice will be influenced by Reflections of this Kind, and others of different Dispositions must be convinced, by this Time, that withholding the publick Money, having already laid the Foundations of Ruin to many Families, will more than probably produce the same dreadful Consequences in future. Recommending therefore these Suggestions to the serious Attention of all whom they may concern, I have further to inform them, that, besides continuing to exert every legal Means in Order to do the Country Justice, I shall think myself warranted in publishing a List of those who continue in Arrear after the ensuing April General Court, which I am in Hopes will raise a Sense of Shame in some Mens Breasts, as the Publick will be entitled to mark the Delinquents. A Step of this Sort will be exceedingly disagreeable to me, but it cannot be any reasonable Ground of Offence, after such previous and timely Notice. Be this as it may, my Resolution is to postpone every other Consideration to the Duties of my Office.

I am sorry to observe, that of the great Number of Executions I have been obliged to issue some are not yet returned to Mr. Secretary's Office; and as many others the Returns are that the Effects remain in the Sheriff's Hands, for Want of Buyers. With Respect to the former, the Officers have apparently been remiss in their Duty, so that I must now proceed against them; and when I consider it as notorious that Slaves, and every Kind of the Country's Produce, have, for many Years past, sold at as high Prices as have generally been known, I cannot help suspecting, in the latter Instances also, some Degree of Negligence in managing at least some of those Executions.

RO. C. NICHOLAS, TREASURER.

To Messr. PURDIE & DIXON.

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN I read the Address to the *Clergy* and *Commissary*, published a few Weeks ago, under the Signature of *Philo-Dicaios*, I thought it so lame and flating a Performance as not to be worthy of a serious Answer.

I continue of the same Opinion, but since that Writer has appeared again in publick, and boasts that the Gentlemen who treated him with the Ridicule he so justly merited are *galled with the Weight of some of his Arguments*, I have taken the Liberty, though I assure you I am not one of that Gentleman, to send you some Strictures upon his Objections to the Act of Assembly against which he attempts, with all the Virulence of the most malignant Temper, to inflame the Resentment of the Clergy.

He disclaims he is no CONJURER, and he tells his Opponents if they think him One they are mistaken. I believe him, Mr. Printers; his haughty and imperious Language convinces me he must be the furious *Lucretius* himself, one of whose chief Characteristicks is, as we learn from the Book of *Job*, not to *make many Supplications*, nor to *speak soft Words*.

But, if he is really this, or the other huge Animal who makes the Mayoralty, even the Vestrymen of his Parish, to fear and tremble, it will give me no Concern. I am out of the Reach of his terrible Fangs, and his Roar will not intimidate me. He may, indeed, bespatter me with Dirt and Mire from his Pen; but that, like other Filth, may be easily brushed off.

I confess I am a Burgess, and was *officious* in procuring the Act *to prevent the exorbitant Exactions of the Collectors of the County and Parish Levies*, which has fallen under this Writer's severe Censure; but my Officiousness was not prompted from any Intention to *forge Claims for the Clergy*, but from a Conviction that the Act would be as advantageous to them as I was certain it would be to the People in general: And, I hope, the Interest of the Clergy, and the Interest of the *People*, are not so incompatible as that one must be injurious to the One which may be a Benefit to the other. No Clergyman, I am sure, will be of this Opinion except *Philo-Dicaios* himself, and he has shown such a turbulent Spirit, that, I am persuaded, I never shall be able to stimulate any One of his Brethren in Theology to imitate his Example.

I shall now examine the Case of the *Clergy*, as it is affected by this Act; and, to proceed properly, I must review the Law relative to the Collection and Payment of the Clergy's Salaries before this Act was made.

The Act 1748, *For the Support of the Clergy, and for the regular collecting the parochial Parish Levies*, which is the first Act relative to this Subject, empowers "the Vestry of every Parish, respectively, to appoint such Person as they shall think fit to collect and receive their Parish Levy; which Person so appointed giving Bond, with sufficient Securities, that he will duly collect, pay, and satisfy, unto the several Parish Creditors, all Sums by them levied."

By this Act no particular Remedy is given to a Minister of a Parish to recover his Salary from his Parish Collector in Case of Non-Payment, but he has the same Action upon the Collector's Bond for a Breach of the Condition of it. Now every Person, the least acquainted with the Law of England, knows that such an Action must be attended with considerable Delay, even in Courts where the Business is transacted in the most expeditious Manner. This Delay may subject the Minister to very great Inconveniences; as he may be in immediate Want of his Salary, for the Support of himself and Family.

Besides, the Act does not fix any Time for the Collector's paying the Minister his Salary. It directs, indeed, that he shall *duly collect and pay*, but it does not declare when this *Payment* shall be made. By the very Nature of the Act the Collector is not liable to the Payment of the Salary till he collects it from the People, upon whom it is levied; and he ought to be allowed a *reasonable* Time to make his Collection in. But what is that reasonable Time? This is a Question that must be determined variously according to the various Extents and Situations of the several Parishes. The Parishes, for Instance, in the *lower* Parts of the Country, are small in Extent, and so conveniently situated to the publick Warehouses, that the Collectors can, with great Facility, complete their Collection by the Month of *February*, or *March* at farthest; but the Parishes in the *upper* Parts of the Country are of such large Extent, at so great a Distance from the publick Warehouses, and so intersected with large Streams of Water, frequently impassible in the Winter Season, that the Collectors cannot possibly make their Collections before the Month of *May*, or *June* at the soonest.

So that if the Question was to be determined upon this Act it must be determined differently, according to the different Extent and Situation of the respective Parishes; which would be a manifest Injustice to the Ministers of the upper Parishes, whose Duty, in those very extensive Parishes, is infinitely more laborious and fatiguing than the Duty of the Ministers of the lower Parishes.

But it is true the present *Tobacco* Law (which I desire *Philo-Dicaios* to remember is only temporary, and therefore constantly within the Power of the Legislature to alter) does remedy the Defects of the Act *for the Support* &c. in Part, but not effectually.

By that Law Tobacco due and payable for Levies is to be paid by Transfer of the Inspectors, at the particular Warehouses mentioned in the Law. And "the Collectors of the Parish Levies are to pay and deliver, "before the last Day of *May*, annually, to each of the Parish Creditors, "*according to their respective Debts or Claims*, all the Inspectors Notes they "have *received* in Satisfaction of such Levies; and if they refuse or delay "to pay the *same*, within the Time aforesaid, they are to forfeit, to the "Party grieved, Double the Value of the Tobacco refused or delayed to be "paid, to be recovered in any Court of Record."

This Act, if I mistake not, is attended with the following Inconveniencies to the Clergy.

1. The Minister of a Parish can only recover his Proportion, with the other Parish Creditors, of the Tobacco *actually* received by the Collector, and not his whole Salary, unless he can prove that the Collector had completed his Collection, in Tobacco, before Suit brought.

2. The Minister must prove the Quantity of Tobacco, and the Identity of the Inspectors Notes, received by the Collector, from the People upon whom the Levy is laid, which appears to me to be scarce possible; and if he cannot make such Proof, he cannot recover against the Collector, upon this Act.

3. If the Collector makes the Whole, or the greater Part of his Collection, in Money, for Tobacco (which is sometimes done, at an exorbitant Price, to the grievous Oppression of the People) he is not liable to the Penalty of this Act for the Money so received by him.

4. If the Collector buys Tobacco at an under Rate, with the Money so exacted from the People (which the Preamble of the Act, *Philo-Dicaios*, with so much Vehemence, complains of, declares) had been frequently done, the Minister cannot recover against him, upon this Act; for the Act only gives the Minister an Action to recover his Proportion, with the other Parish Creditors, of the *Tobacco received* by the Collector *from the People chargeable to him for the Payment of Levies in his Parish*, but it does not give the Minister an Action to recover *Money* received by the Collector in *Lieu of Tobacco*. And in this Case, and the other just before mentioned, the Minister's Remedy must be to sue the Collector upon his Bond, taken according to the Act of 1748.

5. The Minister is put to his Action to recover upon the *particular* Case mentioned in this Act, which is the Remedy given by the Act of 1748, and is within the same Mischief: that is, the Minister must meet with the Delay such an Action will inevitably be attended with.

The double Damages, given by the Act, may be thought to compensate for this Delay; but, in my Opinion, and I speak my Opinion with great Sincerity, the Inconveniencies before mentioned do greatly preponderate this Advantage.

Thus, Mr. Printers, do these Acts distinguish the parochial Clergy, in the Payment of their Salaries, from all the other publick Officers in the Government. The Secretary, County Court Clerks, and Surveyors, may, by a Law long subsisting, recover their Fee from the Sheriffs, who are the Collectors of them, upon a MOTION, in the General Court, or Court of the County of such Sheriff; but the Clergy, who, I think, are as well entitled to receive their Salaries, with as much Certainty, and as little Trouble, as these Officers, must have Recourse to a tedious Action, which must be a considerable Detriment to them.

To take away this Distinction, and to give the Clergy as speedy a Remedy to recover their Salaries from the Parish Collector as the Law gives to the other publick Officers to recover their Fees from the Sheriffs, was one Design of the Act *Philo-Dicaios* makes such a Clamour about.

By this Act, if a Collector of a Parish fails to pay his Minister the Salary due to him, within the Time directed by the Act, the Court of the County where the Minister resides are required to give Judgment against the Collector for such Salary, upon the Minister's MOTION. This Alteration of the Law, in Favour of the Clergy, is, without Doubt, a strong Instance of an Intention in the Assembly to reduce the Clergy to a State of *Slavery*; which this Retailer of Abuse, with an Impertinency peculiar to himself, says *they have so much Reason to dread*.

I acknowledge the Act restrains the Collectors from making Distress upon the People until the 10th of May, which they might do, by the Tobacco Law, after the 10th of April; and I submit it to the Consideration of every humane and good Man whether the Reason given in the Preamble of the Act does not demonstrate the Necessity of this Alteration.

I acknowledge also that the Act obliges the Collectors to make up an Account of their Collection, upon Oath, before their County Courts, in the Month of *June* annually, and, within *ten* Days after such Account made up, to pay all the Parish Creditors; so that if any Minister is *unpaid* his Salary, or any Part of it, at that Time, which the Act (according to the Import of the Word *unpaid*, as it is used in the Act) supposes will not be the Case, such Minister cannot compel the Collector of his Parish Levy to pay him until the Expiration of the *ten* Days as mentioned in the Act: And, in this Case, he may be kept out of his Salary about *one* Month longer than the Time the Tobacco Law fixed for the Payment of it. But, is not the small Inconvenience of being delayed *one* Month greatly counterbalanced by the speedy Remedy of a *Motion* given him to recover his Salary, from a dilatory or fraudulent Collector, immediately after the Expiration of the Time limited by the Act? Every Man, of cool Reflection must determine that it is much more advantageous to the Minister to have this Remedy than that of an Action; and that the Assembly, in this Instance, did not intend to prejudice, but to benefit, the Clergy.

But there is, in my Idea, a Clause in the Act even more beneficial to the Clergy than that which gives them this quick Remedy against their Collectors. The Clause I mean is that which empowers their Vestries to agree with them to pay their Salaries in Money in Lieu of Tobacco, if the Ministers are *willing* to make such Agreement.

By this Regulation the Vestries have it in their Power to oblige their Ministers, by paying them Money for their Tobacco, at the highest Price Tobacco sells at; and though at the Time the Levy is laid, which I believe is generally in the Month of *November*, the Price of Tobacco may not be fully settled, yet it is most commonly as high at that Season as it is at any other Time. But suppose it should be otherwise, can it be imagined that the Vestries would haggle with their Ministers for a Shilling or two per Cent. in their Salaries, which would scarce be a Mite out of the Pockets of every individual Person in a Parish? I am perswaded they would not, but would willingly allow worthy and good Men a Price equal even to their most ardent Wishes, at least equal to that the best Crop Tobacco could be supposed to sell for, at any Season within the Year.

If I might be allowed to speak for myself, I would declare that pious and deserving Clergymen stand so high in my Estimation that I would contribute every Thing within my small Influence to make them easy and happy; but I cannot be such a Hypocrite as not to declare, at the same Time, that those of a contrary Character have my warmest Contempt.

I expect *Philo-Dicaios* will take this last Declaration to himself, and that I am to be overwhelmed with Invective and Abuse for my Candour; but, before he makes his publick Appearance again, he ought to learn the Rudiments of the *English* Language, which, if he ever knew, he appears to have forgot, since he relinquished his Trade of a Mangler of Nouns and Pronouns for a more *profitable* Employment.

Having thus stated the Case of the parochial Clergy, as it evidently stands upon this *enforcing* Act, I refer it to their Consideration whether the General Assembly deserves the severe Reflections this insolent Writer has so liberally bestowed upon them. The Act, indeed, is not yet in Force; but suppose it was, and that it really was injurious to the Clergy, surely a decent and becoming Representation of its Inconveniences to the *Legislature* would be more consonant to the Character of Clergymen than contemptuous and bitter Invectives, flung out in publick Newspapers, which (if the Legislature could possibly be influenced by such a Conduct) can only serve to inflame their Resentment.

But *Philo-Dicaios* does not pretend that Decency constitutes any Part of his Character. All Orders of Men, indiscriminately, participate of his rude Censures. His Commissary has not escaped him: nor will the Governor himself, if they do not coincide with his violent and factious Demand for a *Convention*, made in a Manner never before heard of in this Country. But with this I have no Concern. However, I will observe that, wantonly to revive Contentions between the *Legislature* and *Clergy*, which every good Man hoped had long ago subsided, demonstrates a great Depravity of Temper, and Disregard to the Piece of Religion and Society.

Thus, Mr. Printers, have I obviated the Objections of this grovelling Writer to the Act he inveighs against with such Acrimony, not with an Expectation of allaying his Fury, but to convince the worthy Part of the Clergy that the Assembly had no Intention to injure, but to do them a distinguished Service. If they were mistaken, it was a Misfortune, but not a Crime.

EIRENOPOIOS.

MARCH 22, 1771.

CAIRO, *October* 11.

WE are no longer in Doubt of the Success of the Egyptian Army in the Province of Yeman. Ali Bey has granted to the Sieur Carlo Rossetti, a Venetian Merchant, and to his Factor, the Customs of the City of Gedda, the Capital of this Province, together with the Staple of all the Productions of this Country; and the Brother of the above Merchant is preparing to set out for that Place, to settle a Factory, whither he will be accompanied by two Franciscan Friars of the Propaganda, who propose to attend him, and from thence to go to Mocha, to reestablish a Mission which they had there formerly.

The Government promises Protection to all Strangers who will settle at Gedda, or elsewhere, which has given Rise to various Projects among the Europeans in this Place. The Government proposes to embark the Coffee, and other Productions of Arabia the Happy, for Suez, from whence they are to be brought to this City, which is intended to be the general Mart from whence are to be drawn the various Commodities of the East.

The Affair of M. Le Vali, an Officer of the Police, may serve to show how dangerous it is, even to Magistrates, to affront such Persons as Ali Bey honours with his Favour. That Officer meeting the Sieur Carlo Rossetti, on the Nile, clothed in a Mahometan Habit, testified his Dislike with great Haughtiness towards him. The affronted Venetian made his Complaint to the Bey, who ordered Le Vali immediately to come to him, and struck him several such severe Blows with a Staff that the Officer was carried Home almost dead. Such an Abuse of the present Credit of M. Rossetti will not fail to be of great Difservice to the Europeans settled here, if ever this Government should revert to its former Master.

LEGHORN, *November* 16. Letters from Malton advise that two Chests, one containing the Gospel, most curiously bound, with golden Covers, and a very curious Set of Communion Plate, all richly embossed, and the other containing equally magnificent Vestments for the Priests of the Greek Church at Malton, had been sent as a Present by the Empress of Russia, which were received by them the 3d of October, the Coronation Day of the Empress.

ROME, *November* 24. The Chevalier Charles Stuart arrived here the 21st of this Month, and had the Honour to be presented to the sovereign Pontiff.

PARIS, *November* 29. By the last Letters from Spain we learn that M. Buccarelli, Governour of Buenos Ayres, who obliged the English to evacuate Falkland's Islands, and took Possession of them in the Name of the King his Master, is arrived at Cadiz, on Board the Frigat St. Rosalia. According to the same Letters, the Spaniards have actually one Hundred Thousand Men on their military Establishment. They have in America twenty five Thousand regular Troops, and thirty four Ships of the Line.

December 1. Notwithstanding the Severity with which Murderers are treated in this City, we do not find that the Fear of the most rigorous Punishment deters the abandoned Part of Mankind from committing almost daily the most atrocious Offences. One Fellow has just been taken up for robbing and attempting to poison his Master, an old Financier, with whom he had lived from a Child; and another Villain is in Custody for cutting the Throat of an old Gentleman, to whom he was Footman, and who had left the ungrateful Assassin the Sum of five Thousand Livres in his Will.

WARSAW, *November* 28. According to Letters from Cracow, the Russians having required ten Thousand Loaves, and a large Number of Boots, from that City, the Magistracy have presented a Memorial to the Crown Chancellor, praying him to make Representations on that Head to the Russian Ambassadour. The same Letters mention that at Czentochau the Russians found a great Number of Cannon and Mortars, which had been formerly left there by the Swedes.

December 5. We have just received the important News that the Garrison of Brailow, fearing the same Fate as that of Bender, abandoned the Place; but that the greatest Part of them were drowned, in crossing the Danube. Immediately after that shameful Flight, the Russians took Possession of Brailow.

LONDON, *December* 10.

A GREAT Personage lately censured his Brother very severely for his irregular Course of Life, and particularly on Account of his unbridled Passion for Intrigue. You see, says he, what a Sum I have to pay for you; you are sensible of the Disgrace you bring on our Family, and how unworthy it is not to follow our better Example. The young Buck, with his usual Levity, turned round upon his Heel, whistled (for he is fond of Musick) and then left the Room, humming to himself, *My Mother did so before me!*

The following odd, but true Circumstance, happened a few Weeks ago at Paris. Two Gentlemen, going to a Masquerade, went to a Place where Habits are hired, in Order to dress themselves. Accordingly one of them took it in his Head to be dressed in Resemblance of the Devil, the other Something else, leaving their own Clothes behind them till the next Day. When the Masquerade was over they called a Coach, and the Gentleman Devil was let down near his own House: the other went Home in the Coach. Mr. Devil knocked at his Door, which the Footman opened; and seeing the Devil, slapped it to in a great Fright, and fainted away. The Gentleman not being able to gain Admittance, walked a little Way to seek for a Lodging. At last he spied a Light, and the Door on the Jar, which he entered, and saw Nobody but a Minister attending a Corpse, which is customary there. The pious Man being asleep, the Gentleman did not disturb him, but sat himself down, and went to sleep also. Some Time after, the Minister awaking, and seeing he had got the Devil to bear him Company, ran out in a Fright, and presently came back with a Number of People; who all stood at the Door to look at his Highness, but no One durst advance within. In this Scene of Astonishment the People began to upbraid the holy Father (who bore but a very indifferent Character) and insisted upon his going in to ask the Devil his Business, which he refused. During this the Gentleman waked, and was surprised to see such a Mob gathered all at the Door; and upon his advancing towards them, they flew back with Precipitation, which he soon guessed the Reason of, and immediately discovered himself, much to their Satisfaction.

They write from Manchester that as the Ship Mars was going out of Liverpool for Jamaica, attended by several Gentlemen, Clerks, Women, and Pilots, to the Amount of twenty two Persons, the Pilot Boat, meeting with a strong easterly Wind, and losing her Stays, was driven upon Hoyle's Bank, where she struck. Most of the People immediately took to the Punt; but the sinking in the Breakers, and it being an Ebb Tide, was driven on the Bank again. When she was relieved eleven Men got into her, to fetch the People on Shore from the Pilot Boat; but the Tide being against them, eight of the Men died at the Oar with the Fatigue. The Pilot Boat was beaten to Pieces, and all the Persons on Board perished (among whom was the Owner of the Ship) except two Pilots, and a Cook: One of the Pilots from being quite spent with rowing, came on his Knees

The following is a Fact. An Irishman at a certain Coffee-house, who seemed to have the Appearance of a Gentleman, explained to some Company the true Meaning of the Proverb, "What's one *Man's* Meat is another *Man's* Poison," in the following Manner. You know, Gentlemen (said he) Hemlock is deadly Poison to *Men*, and by Jasus it is very salutary to *Goats*.

We hear that the famous Rosetta, who, when in Ireland, taught Lord R---f---gh to twirl a Duck upon a String, has undertaken to learn a young Nobleman, now under her Care, to send a Pig up to Table brown and crisp, from the End of the Snout to the Tip of the Tail.

We have Advice from Guernsey that all the French Ports in the Channel now swarm with Ships intended to act as Privateers, with Spanish Commissions, in Case of a War between the Courts of London and Madrid.

They write from Algiers that a Jew was lately crucified, with his Head downwards, for carrying on a treasonable Correspondence with the Spaniards.

A Discovery of some Papers has this Week been made, proving an illicit Correspondence carried on between some Jews and the French.

Mr. Guthrie, in his new Geographical Grammar, speaking of the Revenues and military Strength of Spain, says: "The Revenues arising to the King from Old Spain yearly amount to five Millions Sterling, though some say eight, and they form the surest Support of his Government. His American Income, it is true, is immense; but it is generally in a Manner embezzled, or anticipated, before it arrives in Old Spain. The King has a Fifth of all the Silver Mines that are worked, though little of it comes into his Coffers. He calls upon Means, however, in Case of a War, or any publick Emergency, to sequester into his own Hands great Part of the American Treasures belonging to his Subjects, who never complain, because they are always punctually repaid, with Interest. The Finances of his present Catholick Majesty are in excellent Order, and on a better Footing, both for himself and his People, than those of any of his Predecessors. As to the Taxes from whence the internal Revenues arise, they are various, arbitrary, and so much suited to Convenience, that we cannot fix them at any Certainty. They fall upon all Kinds of Goods, Houses, Lands, Timber, and Provisions; the Clergy and military Orders are likewise taxed. The Land Forces of the Crown of Spain, in Time of Peace, are never fewer than forty Thousand; but in Case of a War, they amount, without Prejudice to the Kingdom, to ninety six Thousand. The greatest Dependence of the King, however, is upon his Walloon or foreign Guards. His present Catholick Majesty has been at great Care and Expense to raise a powerful Marine; and his Fleet in Europe and America, at present, exceeds fifty Ships of the Line."

The Grand Seignior has signified to the Court of Petersburg his utter Contempt of any Thing they have yet done; and that as his Armies are as numerous as the Stars in the Firmament, so he is determined to maintain the Dignity of the Crescent to the last Extremity. In Regard to the Russian Fleet, he swears most bloodily (in Case of their Appearance before Constantinople) that he will instantly display the Standard of Mahomet, and invoke the holy Prophet to rain down on their profane Heads a Shower of Fire that shall reduce them to Ashes. The Empress, on the other Hand, who can swear at least as well as himself, declares, if he says a Word more, she will herself, in *propria Persona*, have a Conference with his imperious Majesty, in which it is probable his Highness might have no Cause to brag of his Prowess.

By Accounts just received from Paris, we learn that the wild Beast entered a Street on the 20th of last Month, and not being able to proceed quietly, by Reason of the great Concourse of People and Carriages constantly in motion, he immediately made his Way through them all, and overset about a Hundred Coaches; in one of which was the Dauphiness, who is so ill with the Fright (though fortunately not much hurt) that all the Endeavours of the Royal Family can hardly afford her Highness the least Consolation. Since his last Appearance he has already destroyed three Churches, several Meeting Houses, and a Monastery, in which were many young Ladies of the first Distinction. Several Parties of Horse have been sent out to watch his Motions, and, if possible, to bring him to Justice. The worst of it is his being Bullet Proof, which, say they, renders all their Endeavours of no Avail.

From Constantinople we learn that the Grand Seignior, in a Fit of Rage, struck off the Vizier's Head with his own Hand, in the Midst of the Divan, for giving him some wholesome Advice; which not agreeing with the Maxims of his Sublime Highness, he took this Method of acquainting the World that he was not to be contradicted, even in Matters of the greatest Importance. The continual Scene of Confusion, on all Sides, has so exasperated his Highness that it is no longer safe or prudent to venture into his Presence; so that the Office of Vizier at present is looked upon as not very eligible, especially by those who would like to sleep in a whole Skin.

A foreign Ambassadour asked Lord Bute, at Paris, whether he came there with a publick Character. No (answered his Lordship) I come like a French Minister, without any Character at all.

The Dutch take every possible Method to engage all the Persons they can for their Settlements in the East Indies, and have a Set of Kidnappers for that Purpose, who, by Way of Abhorrence, are there called *Soul ver Kopers*; that is, *Soul Sellers*. The great Value the States set upon the English Sailors makes these Fellows very eager to ensnare all of them they can; and there is one Hurley, an Irish Roman Catholick, who keeps a publick House in the Wine Street at Rotterdam, who is particular assiduous in carrying on this Scheme of Iniquity. This Fellow's House is greatly frequented by the English Sailors, and he makes no Scruple to give any of them Credit for eating and drinking, to the Amount of two or three Guineas. He then applies to them for his Money. If they cannot pay him, there is only one of these two Alternatives, either to go to Prison or to engage for the East Indies. Of these two Evils they choose to enter, which they are obliged to do for *seven Years certain*. The Bounty the States give, we are informed, is about eight Pounds Sterling, which shows the great Value they set on our Seamen; and Hurley generally takes Care to have the rest of the Money spent at his House. From this Plan of the Dutch, in obliging them to enter for seven Years certain, there can be but very little Probability that any of these Men can ever return to England again. How many are thus trepanned throughout all Holland we cannot say, but at Rotterdam only the Number is very considerable. As we are now in great Want to man our Fleets, it certainly would not be improper to have this Manner of ensnaring our Seamen properly inquired into; and it would not be amiss if a Lieutenant of the Navy was to be sent to Rotterdam, and another to Amsterdam, as they would pick up many Seamen there; for in less than a Month their Rivers will be frozen up, and many would rather choose to enter than be unemployed till March, which is the soonest the Rivers are open.

December 26. In a Conversation which was lately held between a very great Personage and an elderly Lady (his Relation) the Lady advised him to make himself popular at all Events, and pointed out to him the Conduct of his Grandfather for Imitation. I remember, says she, he used to familiarize himself to all Parties; he had frequent Card Parties in an Evening in his Apartments, and by Turns invited the principal Noblemen (not under the Rank of an Earl) about the Court. At such Times he would say to them, "remember there is to be no Business talked of, or any Favours asked, this Night." If he was disposed to be more than ordinarily cheerful, he would say at their Entrance, "my Lords, the King is gone out." When he was disposed to retire, he would, with great good Humour, say, "my Lords, the King is returned." This I take to be a Method (said the great and amiable Lady) which would help to conciliate Matters; for, by the contending Nobles frequently meeting in such an amicable Manner, the Rancour of Party would be greatly abated.

The State of the national Debt, as it stood on the 5th Day of January last, amounted to one Hundred and twenty eight Millions nine Hundred and ninety nine Thousand and thirty six Pounds; and the Interest, or other Charges, attending the same, is four Millions five Hundred and ninety three Thousand nine Hundred and forty three Pounds.

It is said that in the Evidence giving now at Doctors Commons, relative to the Amours of a certain Nobleman, some very particular Circumstances are come out, with some as whimsical Letters, on his Lordship's Part, as the Publick have already seen on the Part of a great Personage; every One of which, his Lady (who is now suing for a Divorce) is determined to publish, in Order to quit Scores with his Lordship.

It is now generally believed that Junius is the joint Production of the Earl of Shelburne, Colonel Barré, and Mr. Dunning.

Wednesday Night the Countess of Hertford gave a most brilliant Route, at her House in lower Grosvernor Street, at which his Serene Highness the Prince of Mecklenburg Strelitz, her Majesty's Brother, all the foreign Ministers, and near five Hundred of the Nobility and Gentry, of both Sexes, were present.

The Distresses of the Poor in a neighbouring Kingdom, especially in the Capital, are so great, that a certain great Man is afraid of his Life; on which Account the Guards of the City and Castle have, for some Time, been doubled, and still continue so.

This Morning, a little after nine, the Lottery finished drawing at Guildhall, when Number nine Thousand six Hundred and sixty three was drawn a Blank; but, as last drawn, was entitled to one Thousand Pounds, after which the Wheels were removed back to Whitehall.

January 1. We hear that on the 14th of November last, by Order of the King of Spain, all Friars that had not taken up their Orders were enlisted into his Service, to the Amount of thirty five Thousand Men.

Preparations are now making for beginning a Coinage of Silver at the Tower.

Extract of a Letter from Amsterdam, December 21.

"A great Number of Merchant Ships are loading here with Mortars, Gunpowder, and naval Stores, for the English Westindies, under Pretence of being bound to supply our Garrison at St. Eustatia."

Extract of a Letter from Petersburg, dated September 21; *to Prince Galitzin, the Russian Minister at the Hague.*

"General Panin, after leaving Galatzin Garrison at Bender, and at Ackerman, or Belgrade, marched his Army towards the Ukraine, in Order to go into Winter Quarters there. That General is himself at Elisabethsburg, in Order to finish the Affair of the Tartars. The two Hordes of Budziak and Jedisanthi, to the Amount of twenty Thousand Men, have renounced the Dominion of the Turks, acknowledging the Empress of the Russian Empire to be theirs; and for this Reason they have passed the Niester, the Bog, and the Dnieper. The two Hordes of Jedisankoulsky and Jumbouluzky, which have been in Crimea during the present War, have sent Deputies to General Panin, and desired to be received upon the same Conditions as the other two."

Extract of a Letter from Bamfaigle, December 14.

"We have had most terrible windy Weather, attended with Abundance of Rain, for several Days past; which has done a great Deal of Damage both by Land and Sea, insomuch that our Coast is full of Wrecks. On Monday a large French Vessel, in Distress, was drove up St. George's Channel, and got into Ilfordcome Harbour; she is full of Hands, and said to be bound for Ireland. Our Officers went on Board her, and made a thorough Search, and found a great Quantity of Apples and Pears of three Pounds Weight each, and many large Chests of Firelocks, and other warlike Instruments, with several great Trunks of Gold and Silver laced Clothes; designed, it is supposed, to furnish the Roman Catholicks in Ireland. Her whole Cargo is said to be worth upwards of a Hundred Thousand Pounds. Our Officers have seized her, and put G. R upon her; at which the French Officers are highly incensed, and swear they do not care a T--d for G. R. nor any of the English, and wish to God they had foundered at Sea, rather than have fallen into our Hands. They had a Figure of the Virgin Mary on Board, richly dressed, but she could not ensure either Ship or Cargo; for which she is highly abused by the whole Crew, I do not doubt."

"Two large Dutch Vessels were lost on Tuesday; and another Vessel, of what Country I cannot learn, ran on Shore at Santon Sands, and the Men all perished except one, who was taken up just alive. She went all to Pieces the Moment she struck, so that we know not where she belonged to, or what she was laden with."

When Mr. Pitt was Secretary of State he was understood to be the Minister, or Premier. Since Mr. Pitt's Resignation, that Honour, and that Power, has altogether devolved on the first Lord of the Treasury. It is now said that Lord North is to surrender up this high Distinction, and with it its particular Responsibility; and that the Earl of Rochford, as Secretary of State, has undertaken to support this arduous Post, and be answerable for all its Consequences, whether it is his Lot to hold it in Peace or War.

His Majesty's Forts on the Irish Coast have been lately supplied with warlike Stores, of all Kinds, from the Tower and Woolwich.

DUBLIN, *December* 24. An Embargo, by his Excellency Lord Townshend and the Privy Council, is laid upon the Exportation of all the Provisions of Ireland to any Part whatever, excepting to Great Britain and the Dominions thereunto belonging.

We hear that on Friday last some Ships laden with Beef, Butter, and Pork, bound to France, were stopped by the Embargo laid on by Proclamation.

LIMERICK, *December* 6. Last Night there was a violent Storm of Wind at south west attended with Rain, which raised the Tide to an incredible Height; the Pier of the new Key was laid under Water; the Tide came up to the Houses of Messr. Davis, Unthank, and Guthrie; the Passage of the Canal was also obstructed, and a great Part of St. Francis's Abbey overflowed, which drove the poor Inhabitants out of their Cabins. Several Chimnies were blown down, and Houses damaged; particularly the City Brewery, which we hear suffered to the Amount of two Hundred Pounds. The Roof was entirely stripped, and a great Quantity of Wheat in Bags was Half covered with Water in the Mill.

BELFAST, *December* 11. On Thursday Night last the Snow Prince of Wales, Reid, bound for Cork and Antigua, in a violent Gale of Wind parted both Cables, and drove on Rocks near Crawfurd's Burn. The People were saved; but it is feared the Ship, and Part of the Cargo, will be lost.

KILKENNY, *December* 5. Last Saturday Night a Party of White Boys, on Horseback, entered the town of Ballyragget, in this County, and with their usual Barbarity dragged two poor Labourers out of their Beds, carried them naked some Miles from the Town, and compelled them to take several unlawful Oaths. It seems the only Crime alleged against these poor Men was their having been born in Munster; wherefore, among other Oaths, they were obliged to swear immediately to quit this County, and never to return; also that they would distribute written Notices among their Friends in Munster that if ever they came to Leinster to work, particularly to the County of Kilkenny, that they would be maimed, or burnt alive. If such Licentiousness, and silly provincial Distinctions, be not speedily suppressed, the County of Kilkenny, and perhaps the whole Kingdom, may feel its woful Effects, next Harvest.

BOSTON, *March* 7.

CAPTAIN Bartlet, in a Schooner belonging to Marblehead, who left Falmouth, in England, the 25th of December, last Sabbath Morning, in the Snow Storm, was stranded on Chelsea Rocks; the Vessel, and Part of the Cargo, lost. Captain Bartlet was forty Days between the Banks of Newfoundland and Marblehead.

We hear that a small coasting Vessel, supposed to belong to Newbury Port, was cast away in the late Storm at Cape Anne, and all the People perished. One of the Men was found frozen to Death in the Snow.

We hear that the Beaver Man of War, laden with Stores for the Navy here, left Halifax twenty two Days ago, and has not been heard of.

A Shock of an Earthquake was felt at Salem, Marblehead, &c. last Sunday Morning. The Shaking was but just perceptible.

Tuesday last being the Anniversary of the melancholy 5th of March, 1770, when Messr. Gray, Maverick, Caldwell, Carr, and Attucks, were killed by a Party of Soldiers in King Street, the Bells of the several congregational Meeting Houses were tolled from twelve o'Clock at Noon till one. In the Evening there was a very striking Exhibition at the House of Mr. Paul Revere, fronting the Old North Square, so called. At one of the Chamber Windows was the Appearance of the Ghost of Christopher Sneider, with one of his Fingers in the Wound, endeavouring to stop the Blood issuing therefrom; near him his Friends weeping; at a small Distance a monumental Pyramid, with his Name on the Top, and the Names of those killed on the 5th of March round the Base. Underneath, the following Lines,

Sneider's pale Ghost fresh bleeding stands,
And Vengeance for his Death demands.

In the next Window were represented the Soldiers drawn up, firing on the People assembled before them; the dead on the Ground; and wounded falling, with the Blood running in Streams from their Wounds; over which was written FOUL PLAY. In the third Window was the Figure of a Woman representing AMERICA, sitting on the Stump of a Tree, with a Staff in her Hand, and the Cap of Liberty on the Top thereof, one Foot on the Head of a Grenadier lying prostrate, her Finger pointing to the Tragedy.

The Whole was so well executed that the Spectators, which amounted to some Thousands, were struck with solemn Silence, and their Countenances covered with a melancholy Gloom. At nine o'Clock the Bells tolled a doleful Peal, until ten; when the Exhibition was withdrawn, and the People all retired to their respective Habitations.

NEWHAVEN, *March* 8.

LAST Sunday arrived here, in thirty two Days from the West Indies, the Brig Frederick, Francis Brown Master. By Captain Brown we are informed of a violent Gale of Wind which happened on the 25th of December last near the Latitude of thirty six, and of the Damage that several Vessels sustained thereby, viz. Captain Timothy Ward, in the Sloop Vine, belonging to Killingworth, as he was scudding, overset, by which Accident he lost his Mate and five Hands; himself and two others were saved, and taken off the Wreck two Days after, by a Ship belonging to New Hampshire, and carried to Antigua. The Schooner Dolphin, belonging to Connecticut River, met the same Fate; the Captain, whose Name was Jonathan Wickham, the Mate, Samuel Drake, of Hartford, and all the Hands, except an Indian, were lost. The Indian remained on the Wreck five Days, when he was taken up by Captain Wheaton of New York, and carried into St. Eustatia. Captain Stillman, from New London, in the Sloop Garland, lost all his Stock off Deck, but six Horses, and arrived at Antigua. Captain Henry Billings, of Norwich, was dismasted, and lost all his Stock, except five Horses, and arrived at St. Eustatia. Captain Wait Goodrich, in a Schooner, was spoke in the Latitude of the Islands, having lost his Foremast, and forty four Horses. Captain Andrew Perkins, in a Brig from Norwich, lost one of his Hands, and twenty eight Horses; arrived at Grenada. Captain Christopher Howe, of this Port, lost five or six Horses, and was very leaky when he arrived in the West Indies.

We are told that the Talk of War had greatly subsided among the Islands, as it had got to be an old Story; and that the Preparation making by the French in those Parts for War is not so great as has been represented.

NEW YORK, *March* 11.

A GENTLEMAN who left Gibraltar the 11th of December acquaints us that when he came away the Garrison of that Place consisted of seven Regiments and four Hundred of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and that three Regiments more were daily expected there from Ireland; but left only one Frigat in the Harbour, having sailed in Company with Captain St. John, in the Edgar, of sixty four Guns, bound for Lisbon in Order to get Cash to pay the Garrison. That the Spaniards had in the Neighbourhood of St. Roche and Algezara, about eight Miles from Gibraltar, between twenty and thirty Thousand Men; that he himself saw many Thousands of them, having obtained a Pass to go a few Miles into Spain; and that most of the Spanish Troops were ordered to their Seaports, as they were apprehensive, in Case of a Rupture with England, of being visited by a British Fleet.

Monday last his Excellency the Governour was pleased to prorogue the General Assembly of this Colony to this Day; by which Prorogation Captain Alexander M'Dougall was enlarged, after a Confinement of three Months, wanting three Days.

By the Packet came over his Majesty's Disallowance of four Acts of the Legislature of this Province, since signified by a Proclamation from his Excellency the Governour and Council. These Acts passed in December 1767 and 1768, and May 1769; and are,

An Act to declare the Extension of several Acts of Parliament made since the Establishment of a Legislature in this Colony, and not declared in the said Acts to extend to the Plantations.

An Act to empower Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Recorders, and Aldermen, to try Causes to the Value of ten Pounds and under, and for suspending an Act therein mentioned.

An Act for preventing Suits being brought in the Supreme Court of this Colony, for any Sums not exceeding fifty Pounds.

An Act to explain and amend an Act for regulating Elections of Representatives in General Assembly, made and passed the 8th of May 1699, in the eleventh Year of King William III.

Extract of a Letter dated London, *November* 2, 1770; *which was omitted inserting before, in Hopes the Gentleman's Assertions might not altogether prove just.*

"Amongst other Pieces of Intelligence of less Moment, let me not omit one which must sensibly affect you, and every Wellwisher to your Colony. A Hint has been dropped that at a late Privy Council, Sir Bullface Doublefee strongly urged the repealing of some, and disallowing of others, of your Acts of Legislation. He was seconded by Lord Hillsborough, and a few others, who insisted upon it that you were upon all Occasions endeavouring to encroach upon and lessen the Prerogative. Nothing was finally concluded upon then; but, depend upon it, so powerful is the Man, such is his undue Influence, and so inimical to the Constitution, and to America in general, that he will not rest till his Views are accomplished. Besides, two of the Acts nearly affect the Gentlemen of the Black Robe, with whom, why may he not now, as well as on former Occasions, be suspected to be on the best of Terms? It was urged that the repealing and disallowing of Acts already passed several Years, without any Disapprobation being signified in the Interim, would have the most singular Appearance, as well as the utmost Disquiet and Distrust."

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 18.

IN the Storm of Wind and Rain, on Saturday Night the 9th Instant, the Brigantine Queen of the May, Captain Samuel Chancellor, who sailed from hence a few Days before with a Cargo of Flower for Lisbon, was cast away about a Mile within the Pitch of Cape Henlopen; by which unfortunate Event Captain Chancellor, a Boy, and a Negro Man, perished with the Cold. It is supposed Part of the Cargo will be saved.

Captain Budden, inward bound from St. Eustatia, was in imminent Danger in the above Storm; but happily made Shift to run his Vessel ashore near Lewis Town, where she lies out of Danger.

Several small Craft in the River, and Bridges, Mills, Fences, &c. in the Country, have sustained Damage by the late Storm.

We hear that all the Men of War and Tenders are ordered to hold themselves in Readiness at an Hour's Warning.

Monday last came up from below his Majesty's Schooners St. John and Gaspee, Tenders, for the Purpose of recruiting.

The Sloop Mease is just arrived here from Charlestown, South Carolina, the Master of which informs that the Day he sailed it was reported on Change that a Ship was arrived there, in twenty one Days from London, and brought Advice that WAR was declared in England against Spain on the 10th of January last.

On Thursday Night last the Assembly Room in the Statehouse in this City was broke open and robbed of the Hospital Charity Box, with some Money therein.

The same Evening, between six and seven o'Clock, Mr. George Cooper, Skinner, near Christ Church, in Second Street, was robbed of the Sum of one Thousand and fifty Pounds, in Gold, Dollars, and Paper Money. The Thief, finding the Street Door open, went up the Stairs, broke open the Room Door and the Desk in the Room, and a little Door of a Drawer in the Desk, out of which he took the Money, and went off unobserved. The next Morning fifty Pounds Reward was offered for apprehending the Thief, and in a few Hours one Jacob Crothouse, who had formerly been employed as a Journeyman by Mr. Cooper, was taken up on Suspicion; when, being greatly frightened, he soon confessed the Fact, and delivered up all the Cash, except a few Pounds, which he had expended. After being examined by a Magistrate, he was committed to Jail.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 4.

BY a Ship directly from Glasgow, and another by the Way of Bourdeaux, arrived in Rappahannock, there are Letters to the 21st of January, which say that there was then no Appearance of a War, notwithstanding the great Preparations that have been made.

Captain Banks, of Liverpool, desires us to acquaint his Friends that he intended to sail from that Port, for York River, the Beginning of February.

A Correspondent acquaints us that the Night old Mrs. Ellyson was married to her young Bridegroom (as mentioned in our Paper a few Weeks ago) she, to encourage the Youth, presented him with at least a large Hat Crown full of Gold and Silver, at the same Time declaring her Intention of farther rewarding him. Our Correspondent adds, that Mrs. Ellyson was Granny and Godmother to her present Husband, as also to his Mother.

Advertisements.

THOMAS GLASS,

GOLDSMITH and JEWELLER,

HEREBY informs the Publick that he has opened Shop in the Town of *Hanover*, where Ladies and Gentlemen may be supplied with Plate and Jewellery in the most fashionable Taste, and on reasonable Terms. He also cleans and repairs CLOCKS and WATCHES in the neatest and best Manner.

FOUND, *some Time ago*,

A REMARKABLE SILVER WATCH, which the Owner may have on proving his Property, paying the Charge of this Advertisement, and giving a small Gratuity to the Finder. Inquire at the Post Office.

CUMBERLAND County, *March* 25, 1771.

EDWARD CARRINGTON intends to leave this Colony in a very short Time.

NEWMARKET, *March* 28, 1771.

FEARNOUGHT

will cover the ensuing Season, as usual.

JOHN BAYLOR.

FREDERICKSBURG, *March* 23, 1771.

I INTEND to take Shipping for *London* in *August* next, and to be back here early the ensuing Spring, and earnestly request all those whose Accounts and Bonds are now due to the Concern, and at the Store kept by me here, to make speedy Payment, which will greatly oblige me. In my Absence the Business will be carried on by Mr. *Hugh Stuart*, whose Transactions with my good old Customers (or whatever good new Ones choose to trade or have Dealings here) will, I am persuaded, give universal Satisfaction.

GEORGE MITCHELL.

N. B. I intend, in about a Month hence, to move to a Store on the South Side of the Street, almost opposite to this, and just above the Long Ordinary.

WILLIAM & MARY College, *April* 2, 1771.

THE annual MEETING of the Clergy, for the Support of the Fund for the Relief of Clergymens Widows and Orphans, being appointed to be at this Place on the 4th of *May*, the Commiſſary begs Leave to add his Requeſt that there may be a general Attendance of the Clergy at that Time, and the Meeting may be as full as poſſible. 2

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 4, 1771.

ALL Perſons who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate of Mr. *Frederick Bryan*, deceaſed, are deſired to ſend their Accounts, properly proved, to *William Trebell*, and they ſhall be immediately diſcharged. Thoſe who have Money belonging to the Eſtate, on Bond, are requeſted to diſcharge the Intereſt to the Time of Mr. *Bryan*'s Death; or the Principal will be called for, without farther Notice, by

WILLIAM TREBELL,
WILLIAM MOODY, Junior, } Executors.
FREDERICK BRYAN,

FREDERICKSBURG, *March* 26, 1771.

ALL Perſons indebted to Meſſ. *Robert* and *Robert Bogle* and *Scott*, of *London*, are hereby deſired to pay off their Accounts to Mr. *William Bogle*, who will attend at next General Court, as he is impowered by the Subſcriber for that Purpoſe. As the utmoſt Indulgence has already been granted, thoſe who fail to ſettle their Accounts with him then will be ſued immediately.

JAMES ROBB.

IMPORTED in *January* laſt, in the Ship *Peter*, Captain *Thomas Lang*, from *Glaſgow*, three Packages of Goods marked I G. a chetted Box No. 1, a Bale No. 2, and a ſmall Bundle No. 3. The Owner, on proving his Property and paying Charges, may have them by applying to the Subſcriber, in *Blandford*.

DAVID RUSSELL.

To be SOLD *upon the Premiſes, on* Tueſday *the* 30*th of* April, *by the Subſcriber*,

A TRACT of good TOBACCO LAND, conſiſting of about two Hundred Acres, lying in the Fork betwixt the Rivers *Amazon* and *Appomattox*, formerly belonging to *Ambroſe Dudley*. One Third of the Money to be paid on the Day of Sale, the reſt to be paid in nine Months, on giving Bond, with approved Security, to

JORDAN HOUSE.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt Bidder, at* Norfolk, *on the third* Thurſday *in* April, *being Court Day, for ready Money, ſhort Credit, or Bills of Exchange*,

THE Schooner WINDSOR, quite new, and Burthen three Thouſand Buſhels. She was adverſtied to be ſold at *Suffolk*, in *February*, which makes a farther Deſcription needleſs, but an Indiſpoſition prevented my attending. The Sale is now certainly intended at the Time and Place aforeſaid,

JOHN KING.

To be SOLD *at* Hog Iſland, *on* Monday *the* 22*d of* April, *for ready Money*,

ALL that has yet come to my Hands of the perſonal Eſtate of *Randolph Bolling*, deceaſed, chiefly conſiſting of BOOKS, amongſt which is a Number of School Books. All thoſe indebted to the ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make immediate Payment, for they need not expect much more Indulgence. 1 J. HOLT, Adminiſtrator.

To be SOLD, *on* Thurſday *the* 25*th of next Month, at the late Dwelling-houſe of Captain* William Chapman, *deceaſed, in* Brunſwick *County*,

ALL the perſonal Eſtate of the Deceaſed, conſiſting of a large Stock of fine Horſes, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep; alſo the Houſehold Furniture, Plantation Utenſils, and about one Hundred Barrels of *Indian* Corn. Credit will be given until *Chriſtmas* next for all ſums above twenty five Shillings, and all Perſons that have any Demands againſt the Eſtate are deſired to make them known at the Day of Sale, and thoſe indebted are requeſted to be ſpeedy in their Payments.

BENJA[illegible]HAPMAN, Executor.

To be SOLD, *on* Thurſ[illegible] 25*th Inſtant, at* Hicks's *Ford, in* Brunſwick C[illegible] *for ready Money, or Merchants Notes payable the Day of the Court*,

TWENTY five choice *Virginia* born SLAVES, amongſt which are four valuable Houſe Servants. An indiſputable Title will be made the Purchaſers on the Day of Sale. Should the Day prove bad, they will be ſold the next fair Day.

To be SOLD, *on long Credit, the three following Tracts of* LAND, viz.

ONE Tract containing four Hundred Acres, lying in *Spotſylvania* County, on the Head of *Hazle* Run, about eighteen Miles from *Fredericſburg*. One other Tract lying in *Amherſt* County, on *Owen's Creek*, containing four Hundred Acres; it is well timbered, and a good Soil for Tobacco and *Indian* Corn. One Tract lying in *Pittſylvania* County, on *Banniſter* Creek, near Captain *Benjamin Clement's*, containing two Hundred Acres, this likewiſe good Tobacco Land. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe either of the above Tracts of Land may know the Terms by applying to Mr. *Charles Lewis*, Merchant in *Albemarle* County, or to the Subſcriber at *Richmond* Town. The above Lands are the Property of *John Lewis*, Gent. of *Augusta* County, but made over by a Deed of Truſt to the Subſcriber. Two Years Credit, or longer if required, will be given, and good approved Security.

11 WILLIAM MITCHELL.

GEORGE III. by the Grace of GOD, of *Great Britain, France, and Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the Sheriff of *Gloucester* County, greeting: We command you that you cauſe *Elizabeth Chapman, William Chapman*, Son and Heir at Law of Captain *William Chapman*, late of your County, deceaſed, to appear before our Juſtices of our Firſt County Court, to be held for our ſaid County, at the Courthouſe of the ſaid County, on the ſecond *Thurſday* in *January* next, to anſwer a Bill in Chancery exhibited againſt him and others, by *Thomas Williamſon*, and *John Hudſon*, Merchants; and there to ſtand to and perform the Orders and Decrees of our ſaid Court therein made, under the Penalty of One Hundred Pounds; and have then there this Writ. Witneſs *Richard Kello*, Clerk of our ſaid County, at the Courthouſe, the 10th Day of *January*, 1771, in the eleventh Year of our Reign.

RICHARD KELLO.

STOLEN, or STRAYED, from *York* Town, a ſmall ſorrel HORSE about thirteen Hands high, has a hanging Mane and ſwitch Tail, with a Star in his Forehead, branded on the near Buttock IH in a Piece; paces and trots. Whoever brings the ſaid Horſe to me ſhall have TEN SHILLINGS, and upon Diſcovery of the Thief FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

WILLIAM WRIGHT.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, ſome Time in the latter End of laſt Summer, from a Plantation on *Buffalo*, in *Prince Edward* County, belonging to the Eſtate of *William Randolph*, Eſquire, deceaſed, a very likely ſorrel Mare, ſome of her Feet white, and a Star in her Face, three Years old next *May*, neither docked nor branded. Whoever will bring her to me, to or the Overſeer on the Plantation, or give ſuch Intelligence that I may get her again, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS. RICHARD EGGLESTON.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Williamſburg*, DAVID DAVIS, an Apprentice Lad about twenty Years of Age, about five Feet ten Inches high, walks very ſtraight, wears his own light brown Hair, which is tied, is much marked with the Small-pox, and is a Cabinet Maker by Trade; had on, and took with him, a new light coloured Cloth Coat and Breeches, a new Waiſtcoat of reddiſh Plains Cloth, an old brown Coat and Waiſtcoat, a Pair of Breeches of another Colour, new Shoes, and an old Hat. He likewiſe took with him a brown ſhagged Dog with a ſhort Tail, that had an Iron Collar. Whoever conveys the ſaid Apprentice to me ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

BENJAMIN BUCKTROUT.

*** I forewarn all Perſons from harbouring him, and Maſters of Veſſels carrying him out of the Country.

STOLEN, or STRAYED, from *Williamſburg*, a few Days ago, a likely black Mare, about fourteen Hands high, five Years old, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, her Brand (if any) T. Whoever delivers the ſaid Mare to me, at *Jamestown*, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward.

2 CHAMPION TRAVIS.

THE Subſcriber having been bred to Phyſick in his younger Years, and having attended particularly to this Study for theſe three Years paſt, now purpoſes to practiſe on the moſt moderate Terms. He cannot with Sincerity boaſt of having attained the *Ne plus ultra* of the *Æſculapian* Art, nor yet of acquiring any ſuperiour Degree of Knowledge in this Science; but flatters himſelf that, by a vigilant and due Attention to the Indications and Efforts of Nature in thoſe ſick Perſons who ſhould, through Choice or Neceſſity, be committed to his Care, he may be able to afford them proper and timely Aſſiſtance.

6 W. STARK.

*** The Copartnerſhip in a medicinal Shop between Doctor *Bland* and myſelf being diſſolved, the Debtors are deſired to be as expeditious as poſſible in making Payment. The Shop will be furniſhed as before, with Medicines of the beſt Quality, and Preſcriptions made up in the moſt accurate and elegant Manner.

LOUISA, *March* 1, 1771.

THE Partnerſhip of *William Anderſon* and Company being diſcontinued, the Subſcriber requeſts all Perſons indebted thereto to ſettle their Accounts immediately, by Payment, or otherwiſe. This Advertiſement, it is hoped, will ſave farther Application, as all thoſe who do not comply with it may expect to have their Accounts put into an Attorney's Hands, without farther Notice, or Reſpect of Perſons. The Goods on Hand will be ſold at a very low Advance, for ready Money, or Tobacco; and the Trade carried on, after the firſt of *September* next, by

5 WILLIAM ANDERSON.

MATTOX BRIDGE, *March* 15, 1771.

THE Trade carried on at this Place, for Meſſ. *Andrew Thomſon* and Company of *Glaſgow*, being diſcontinued, all who are indebted to the Store are requeſted to come and ſettle their Accounts, and make ſpeedy Payment. Thoſe whoſe Debts have been long due are deſired to regard this as the laſt gentle Intimation; and, unleſs they are diſcharged this Summer, muſt blame themſelves for the Conſequence. The Goods on Hand, conſiſting of a neat Aſſortment, moſt of them lately imported, will be ſold at Wholeſale, on reaſonable Terms.

ARCHIBALD BRICE.

A MEETING of the Creditors of Mr. *David Galloway*, at the *Raleigh* Tavern in *Williamſburg*, on the 7th *May*, is requeſted by the Truſtees. 6

IMPORTED *in the* Katie, *Captain* Clark, *from* Glaſgow, *in* December *laſt*,

A BOX containing two black Sattin Cloaks, ſome Satin Hats and Bonnets, Calimanco and Satin Shoes, and Egrets. I am not certain if it has any Mark. Whoever has got the ſaid Box will pleaſe to ſend it to Meſſ. *M'Kenzie* and *Buchanan*, Merchants in *Richmond*, who will pay all Charges. 2 JOHN HART.

To be SOLD, *on reaſonable Terms*,

HIS Majeſty's PATENT, or Grant, for twenty Thouſand Acres of LAND in *Weſt Florida*. Any Perſon, or Perſons, inclinable to purchaſe may be informed of the Particulars by inquiring of *Joſeph Ogden*, at the Sign of the Cruſs Keys, the Corner of *Cheſtnut* and *Third* Streets, *Philadelphia*. 12

WANTED,

A VESSEL that will carry between eighty and one Hundred and twenty Tuns (twenty four neat Hundreds to the Tun) to tranſport Ore from *Patapſco* to *Rappahannock*, and to carry out Pig Iron. The Terms are ten Shillings a Tun, with Liberty of ſending out Pig Iron gratis to any Part of *Rappahannock*, Corn, or any Thing we may have to ſend to *Patapſco*, or five Shillings a Tun for the Ore, and the cuſtomary Freights of what we may ſend out. Four Hands will be found to aſſiſt to load, and unload. Sixty Tuns of Ore at leaſt may be put in of a Day; and a Trip may be made in twenty four Days, on an Average, with Eaſe, as many Trips have been made in ſixteen. Employment for ſuch a Veſſel may be depended on the whole Seaſon. ANTHONY THORNTON, Junior.

Recovery Furnace, *January* 23, 1771.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS, by applying to the Subſcriber, in *Blandford*, may depend on meeting with good Encouragement. ANDREW HAMILTON.

Juſt IMPORTED, *and to be* SOLD *by the Subſcribers, in* Norfolk,

A QUANTITY of very fine *Jamaica* COFFEE, PIMENTA, GINGER, MUSCOVADO and REFINED SUGARS, Liverpool SALT, Crates of EARTHEN WARE, &c. &c. &c.

4 BOLDEN, LAWRENCE, and Company.

To be SOLD *at* Peterſburg, *on* Saturday *the* 13*th of* April,

TWENTY LIKELY VIRGINIA BORN

SLAVES,

belonging to the Eſtate of the late Mr. *Thomas Gray*, deceaſed, of *Southampton* County. Alſo to be ſold, at *Southampton* Courthouſe, on the 9th of *May*, all the ſaid *Thomas Gray*'s LAND, in the ſaid County, conſiſting of the Tract whereon he lived, and a ſmall Tract called the *Wolf Pit*; the laſt is very conveniently ſituated for a Store, or Ordinary. Theſe Lands and Slaves are to be ſold in Purſuance of a Decree of *Dinwiddie* Court. Nine Months Credit will be allowed, the Purchaſers giving Bond, with good Security, to *Gray Briggs*. Alſo to be ſold, at *Brunſwick* Court, on the 22d of *April*, a Tract of Land in that County, whereon *Richard Rawls* formerly lived, and by the ſaid *Rawls* mortgaged to me. Twelve Months Credit will be given for this Land, which is ſold under a Decree of *Brunſwick* Court. Bond and Security will be expected from the Purchaſer.

GRAY BRIGGS.

To be SOLD *at publick Auction, on* Thurſday *the* 25*th of* April, *before the* Raleigh *Tavern, in* Williamſburg,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, containing four Hundred and eighty Acres, commonly called and known by the Name of *Tinſon's Neck*, lying in *York* County, about five Miles from this City, and is bounded by *York* River and *Queen's* Creek, where there is a great Variety of Fiſh and Oyſters. The Time of Payment will be agreed on at the Sale.

4 ORLANDO JONES.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt Bidder, at* Port Royal, *on* Monday *the* 8*th of* April,

BETWEEN thirty and forty very likely *Virginia* born SLAVES, for ready Money, or Merchants Notes payable on or before the 25th of *April* next enſuing, at the General Court. A good and indiſputable Title will be made the Purchaſers by complying with the above Terms of Payment. 1

STRAYED or STOLEN, about four Weeks ago, a bay HORSE about thirteen Hands and a Half high, with a roached Mane and Switch Tail, trots well, and branded on the off Shoulder I P, though hardly perceivable. Whoever conveys the ſaid Horſe to me, in *Williamſburg*, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

THOMAS BRAMMER.

TAKEN up, in *Botetourt*, a ſmall black HORSE about four Years old, branded on the off Shoulder IR. Potted, and appraiſed to ſix Pounds. JACOB KENT.

TAKEN up, in *Botetourt*, a ſmall bay Horſe, about ſeven Years old, has a Scar on his near Cheek, and is branded on the near Shoulder R C, and on the near Buttock ɔC. Potted, and appraiſed to five Pounds.

JAMES BARNETT.

RUN away from the Plantations of Mr. *Bett Randolph*, deceaſed, in *Dinwiddie* County, on the firſt of *January* laſt, two Negro Men, viz. CHARLES and CLAIBORNE. CHARLES is about twenty four Years of Age, five Feet ſix or ſeven Inches high, of a lively Countenance, walks quick and upright, of a yellowiſh Complexion, has loſt one of his upper fore Teeth, has had a ſmall Piece cut off one Ear, and had on, when he went away, a Jacket made of Cotton, with Cuffs, and a Cape; his other Cloaths ſuch as uſual for Negroes. CLAIBORNE is about eighteen Years old, five Feet nine or ten Inches high, well made, has remarkable thick Lips, and very black; he is an *African*, but ſpeaks plain, and had on ſuch Clothes as Negroes uſually wear. Whoever will bring the ſaid Slaves to *Charles River*, in *Cumberland* County, at the aforeſaid Plantations, or to the Subſcriber, in *Cheſterfield* County, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS for each, beſides what the Law allows; and if taken out of this Colony, FIVE POUNDS for each.

BERNARD MARKHAM.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 20, 1771.

THE next MEETING of the Treaſurer, Truſtees, and Subſcribers to the Fund for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen, is to be held at the College on *Saturday* the 4th of *May* —— Truſtees for the preſent Year: The Reverend Meſſ. HENRY SKYRING, JAMES MAURY FONTAINE, ARTHUR HAMILTON, WILLIAM WILLIE, THOMAS WILKINSON, and ALEXANDER WHITE.——Preachers: The Reverend Meſſ. JOSIAH JOHNSON in the Morning, and SAMUEL HENLEY in the Afternoon. ——Treaſurer: Mr. JOHN CAMM.

By Order JACOB BRUCE, Clerk.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt Bidder, on the Premiſes, purſuant to an* Act *of* Aſſembly, *on* Wedneſday *the* 15*th of* May,

TWO Thouſand eight Hundred Acres of LAND, being the upper Part of a Tract belonging to *Armiſtead Lightfoot*, Eſquire, in *Brunſwick* County. It will be laid off into Lots, to make it convenient to the Purchaſers; and any Perſon inclined to buy may be ſhown it by applying to *Thomas Gholſon*, who lives on it. Credit will be allowed until the firſt of *November* next, upon giving Bond and Security to

LEWIS BURWELL,
JAMES BURWELL,
8 THOMAS MANN RANDOLPH, } Truſtees.
JOHN WOODSON,

For SALE, *and may be entered on in* November *next*,

THE LAND whereon I now live, containing two Hundred and ſeventy four Acres. It is exceeding good for Grain, Tobacco, &c. and lies ſo level that nine Tenths may be plowed with the greateſt Eaſe. The Improvements on the ſame conſiſt of a Plantation, in good Order, ſufficient for working ſeven or eight Hands, the Whole lying to the Plow; an Ordinary Houſe fifty four Feet long, finiſhed off in a complete Manner, has three Rooms with Fireplaces below Stairs, beſides lodging Rooms, and three Rooms above Stairs, one of which has a Fireplace; a Houſe twenty Feet in Length, and ſixteen in Width, with two Rooms below, and one above Stairs, wherein lives the Clerk of the County, and keeps the Office; two Kitchens, one of which is very valuable; a Dairy, Meathouſe, Barn, fine ſtrong Stables, Corn Houſes, two fine Gardens, of the beſt ſawed Framing and Pales; and, in ſhort, every Convenience that is neceſſary for the Ordinary and Plantation Uſes. There are alſo, on the ſame Plantation, two large ſtanding Stores kept, of very conſiderable Trade; the Storehouſes are large and commodious, the cheapeſt of which did not coſt leſs than a Hundred and fifty Pounds; to each Storehouſe belongs a Houſe for the Reſidence of the Merchants, one of which coſt upwards of a Hundred Pounds, the other upwards of ſeventy five; there alſo belongs to the Stores fine ſtrong Stables, &c. There are two Tailors Shops, with Kitchens, and other Conveniencies, belonging thereto; as alſo three Blackſmiths Shops, &c. The Rents of which, in the Whole, amount pretty conſiderably. Beſides theſe two Stores on my Plantation, a third, of conſiderable Trade, is ſettled (for the Convenience of their Diets, &c. in the Ordinary) within, or about, three Hundred Yards from my Ordinary Door, on Land that does not belong to me. This Place is more commodiouſly ſituated, and better calculated for Trade, than perhaps any of the back Parts in this Colony at leaſt, if not on the Continent. To every Dwellinghouſe, Store, &c. &c. (Tailors and Blackſmiths Shops excepted) are good Brick Chimnies, the Houſes underpinned with Bricks, and good Cellars, and all in good Repair. The Whole of the Buildings are placed uniform, in Lines and Squares, ſo as to reſemble a Town. None of the Buildings have been built over eight Years, and almoſt all the valuable Buildings within five Years. The Situation is high, and remarkably healthy, commanding a delightful Proſpect of the Mountains and Country round. It lies about eight Miles from *Amherſt* Courthouſe, on the main *Carolina* Road, which is greatly uſed by Travellers, and, together with the great Reſort of Gentlemen to this Place, conſumes as much Liquors as coſt me annually three Hundred Pounds, beſides Proviſions for Men and Beaſts. As Perſons at a Diſtance inclining to purchaſe may better judge whether it would be worth their While to come and ſee the Place, I think it not amiſs to inform them that I will take eight Hundred Pounds for the Place, and give a reaſonable Time for Payment, which is many Hundred Pounds below the intrinſick Value of it.

I will alſo ſell to the Purchaſer (if required) moſt of the Furniture belonging to the Ordinary, at leaſt ten good Feather Beds, with Furniture to the ſame; Walnut and Mohogany Tables, Chairs, &c. &c.

16 GABRIEL PENN.

N. B. All the Merchants, Storekeepers, Clerk of the County, their Servants, &c. are boarded in the Ordinary, the Profits of which are pretty conſiderable to me.

THE Subſcriber begs Leave to inform the Publick that he has juſt opened Shop oppoſite *Maximilian Calvert*'s Door, in *Norfolk*, where he makes and ſells different Sizes of Diſhes, Baſons, and Plates, either hammered or turned. He likewiſe makes and mends Still Worms, Candle Moulds, Soup Spoons, Table and Tea do. &c. Any Perſons may be ſupplied by Wholeſale much cheaper than they can import from *England*. He alſo works up old Pewter at a reaſonable Rate, makes Houſe Lead, and Lead Work for Ships. All Perſons who pleaſe to favour him with their Demands may depend upon being ſerved in the neateſt Manner, and with great Expedition.

JOHN NORSWORTHY.

YORK, *March* 18, 1771.

I INTEND to leave the Colony immediately. In my Abſence my Buſineſs will be carried on in this Town by my Brother, Mr. *Cary Gooſley*. W. GOOSLEY.

The beautiful high bred Horſe

MARK ANTHONY,

near fifteen Hands high (and for Swiftneſs, either a ſhort or long Diſtance, is ſcarce equalled by any on the Continent) ſtands at the *Indian Fields*, in *Charles City* County, in Order to cover Mares at twenty five Shillings the Leap, or fifty Shillings the Seaſon, and one Shilling to the Keeper, provided the Money be paid the firſt Day of *October* next, otherwiſe it is expected the Owner of the Mare will pay fifty Shillings the Leap, and five Pounds the Seaſon. MARK ANTHONY's Sire was PARTNER, and his Dam SEPTIMA, a fine imported Mare; PARTNER's Sire was the noted Horſe TRAVELLER, and his Dam SELIMA; SEPTIMA's Sire was OTHELLO, and her Dam MOLL BRAZEN; MOLL BRAZEN's Sire was SPARK, who belonged to Governour *Ogle*, and was given to him by Lord *Baltimore*, who received him as a Preſent from *Frederick* Prince of *Wales*; SPARK's Dam was Miſs COLVILL. MARK ANTHONY covered a Number of Mares laſt Spring, and I have not heard of one that has not proved with Foal. LITTLEBERRY HARDYMAN.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Albemarle* County, on Sunday the 10th of *March*, a Servant Man named JAMES CORGAN, about twenty ſix or twenty ſeven Years of Age, five Feet five or ſix Inches high, with light Hair and Beard inclining to red, pretty much pockpitted, and has a little of the Brogue in his Speech. He had on, and carried with him, a Sailor's Coat of dark Kerſey, and Breeches of the ſame, a Scarlet under Jacket much worn, one Check Shirt, and one of Dowlas, a Felt Hat, a Pair of coarſe Stockings, and Scotch Shoes. Whoever will deliver the ſaid Servant to me, in *Albemarle* County, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, beſides the Allowance by Law; or, on giving ſuch Intelligence as will enable me to get him again, FORTY SHILLINGS. ANTHONY HADEN.

*** He is a pretty good Sailor, and will likely endeavour to paſs as ſuch. All Maſters of Veſſels are cautioned againſt harbouring or employing him.

POETS CORNER.

From the SCOTS MAGAZINE.

THE BARDS of SCOTLAND. An Elegy. By J. TAIT.

——— *those who truest wak'd th' enchanting Lyre.* THOMSON.

BLESS'D be the Fields renown'd in ancient Days,
Where Thousand Bards have own'd the Muses Smile;
Who once with Glory sung their simple Lays,
Though now they add to dark Oblivion's Spoil.

Bless'd be the Isle where OSSIAN rais'd the Song!
As Nature taught him in fair Fancy's Grove;
Whose Muse could thunder with the warlike Throng,
Or melt the Soul with softest Tales of Love.

Bless'd be the Plains where DOUGLAS fought the Muse,
And courted Fame in MARO's sacred Guise;
Who painted *May*, of every Bliss profuse,
When o'er the Hills the Morning Beams arise!

Bless'd Shades! where RAMSAY, with his Shepherd's Reed,
Bid Peggy's Love from Echo's Hills resound;
Where gentle HAMILTON travers'd the Mead,
And charm'd each Scene with just harmonick Sound!

Bless'd be the Plains where THOMSON first essay'd
To court the Muse, in native Splendour dress'd;
Where first he su'd for Fancy's powerful Aid,
And pour'd the Song with Ardour from his Breast!

Bless'd be the Groves where MALLET's polish'd Lay,
First burst delightful on th' astonish'd Ear;
Where first he sung the *Birks of Inverway*,
Or first attended *Margaret*'s mournful Bier!

Hail, native SCOTIA! ever-glorious Coast!
These Bards are thine, and thine their growing Fame;
For 'mid thy Rocks, in airy Visions lost,
Sweet Inspiration oft has nurs'd their Flame.

Sooth'd by the Gales that fragrant blew around,
Their Thoughts were gentle as the vernal Day;
While from their Breasts the Numbers burst profound,
Mature and powerful as the Summer Ray.

Ye mighty Names! to you I'll rear a Shrine,
Sacred to Science, and her peaceful Train;
There for your Brows my humble Wreaths I'll twine,
There for your Glory raise my feeble Strain.

Should Fancy warm me with her genial Rays,
Then should my raptur'd Numbers soar sublime.
Then should I give your Names a worthy Praise,
To mock the Power of all-subduing Time.

Still of thy Beauties, SCOTIA, should I sing,
Thy rural Haunts, thy sweetly flowing Streams,
Thy fertile Fields, where Plenty spreads her Wings,
And Health and Fragrance dance in sunny Beams.

Nor should my Verse forget thy Sons of Fame,
Who now with Rapture warble on the Dale,
Whose feeling Breasts confess the Muse's Flame,
And pour profuse the sweetly-varying Tale.

I'd praise thy BLACKLOCK, hid in endless Night,
Yet greatly eminent in virtuous Song;
Thy ARMSTRONG sage, thy BEATTIE flaming bright,
Thy HOME, thy WILKIE, all thy tuneful Throng.

Come then, ye Muses, lead me by the Hand,
While I attempt your THOMSON's Worth to tell,
Attune my Lyre, give me the magick Wand,
Which can dark Errour's gathering Clouds dispel.

Tutor my Numbers, fire my youthful Mind,
Exalt my Soul on Fancy's airy Wing;
Then shall my Accents flow in Strains refin'd,
And not unworthy of the Theme I sing.

Ye Sons of SCOTIA, venerate your Bards,
And give them Glory, give them high Renown;
To every Name devote the just Rewards.
For every Brow prepare the sacred Crown.

Thus shall the blissful Genius of the Isle,
Applauding, view the Glories of her Shore;
Thus bounteous SKINNER on the Land shall smile,
And give with liberal Hand, profuse, her bounden's Store.

EDINBURGH, *November* 20, 1770.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, *January* 22, 1771.

HIS Majesty's Postmaster General having (for the better facilitating of Correspondence between *Great Britain* and *America*) been pleased to add a fifth Packet Boat to the Station between *Falmouth* and *New York*, Notice is hereby given that the Mail, for the future, will be closed, at the Post Office in *New York*, at twelve of the Clock at Night, on the first *Tuesday* in every Month, and despatched by a Packet, the next Day, for *Falmouth*.

By Command of the Deputy Postmaster General.
ALEXANDER COLDEN, Secretary.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, on the 21st or 22d of last *June*, in *York*, or *Williamsburg*, two MOURNING RINGS; each of them has a large single Diamond, and were for one of the Family of the Honourable *John Grymes*, in *Middlesex*; also a Pair of STUDS, Stone set in Gold, with the Letters I. G. under each Stone. Whoever will deliver them to Doctor *Griffin*, in *York* Town, or to the Subscriber, in *Lancaster*, shall have FIFTY SHILLINGS for each of the Rings, TEN SHILLINGS for the Studs, and no Inquiry made, but the Favour gratly acknowledged by THOMAS B. GRIFFIN.

COMMITTED to *York* County Jail, on the 14th Instant *(March)* a Negro Woman who cannot, or will not, tell her Owner's Name. She is with Child, has a thin Visage, and is about four Feet nine Inches high. The Owner may have her on proving his Property, and paying Charges, of WILLIAM MITCHELL.

RUN away from the Subscriber, on the 14th of this Instant *(March)* an Apprentice Boy named EDMUND HOBDY, about nineteen Years of Age, by Trade a Tailor. He is a well set Lad, has dark Hair, which grows very low on his Forehead, and dark Eyes; he is a lively brisk Boy. He had on when he went away a dark *Virginia* Cloth Pea Jacket, a light coloured Bearskin do. a *Welsh* under Waistcoat, and a Pair of white *Russia* Drill Breeches. As he understands the sewing Part of his Trade very well, may soon change his Clothes. He readily tells who he served, and endeavours to pass for a Freeman; but as I never taught any other, he cannot pass under that Pretence. Whoever brings the said Apprentice to me, in *Charles City*, shall have a Reward of FIVE POUNDS. FRANCIS DURFEY.

TAKEN up, in *York*, two bay HORSES with short Manes and bob Tails, one unbranded, the other marked with three Dots on the near Buttock. Posted, and appraised to five Pounds each.
JOHN ELLIS.

TAKEN up, in *Prince George*, a small dark bay HORSE, thirteen Hands high, seven Years old, branded on the near Buttock with a Pot Hook, has a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, is a Trotter, and much foundered. Posted, and appraised to five Pounds.
JOHN BAIRD.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in *Prince Edward*, some Time in *June* last, a Negro Lad named WINDSOR, who for several Years past has waited upon me, and is acquainted with most Parts of the Country. He is a sensible and artful Fellow, about five Feet high, a handsome lively Look, and speaks quick. He was taken up by Mr. *William Mitchell* of *York*, and committed to that Jail, at which Time he called himself *William Florence*, and said he was free, and, by the Assistance of some other Negro imprisoned with him, broke the Prison. He has since been seen about *Williamsburg*, near which Place perhaps he is still concealed. He carried away with him a brown Holland Coat, blue Broadcloth Waistcoat, two white Linen Shirts, two Pair of Osnaburg Breeches, and good Shoes and Stockings. As I have Reason to apprehend he will endeavour to get on Board a Vessel, in Order to make his Escape out of the Colony, I do hereby forewarn all Masters and Commanders of Vessels from taking him on Board. I will give TEN POUNDS to any Person that will contrive him to me, and FIVE POUNDS for such Intelligence that I may get him. Tf WILLIAM WATT.

For SALE,

TWENTY Thousand Acres of LAND, in the Counties of *Frederick* and *Hampshire*, which was advertised some Years ago in this Colony, and the neighbouring Provinces, and its Situation and Qualities then described; therefore think it needless to repeat them now. It will be sold very cheap, and reasonable Time of Payment will be allowed the Purchaser, or Purchasers, for one Half of the Purchase Money; who may be shown the Premises by applying to the Subscriber, in *Winchester*. BRYAN BRUIN.

Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of Mr. Anthony Hay, *deceased, will be* SOLD, *on* TUESDAY *the 7th of* MAY, *before the* Raleigh *Door, in* Williamsburg,

NINETEEN NEGROES belonging to his Estate, among them a very good Cabinet Maker, a good Coachman and Carter, some fine Waiting Boys, good Cooks, Washers, &c.——Six Months Credit will be allowed, the Purchasers giving Bond and Security to

WILLIAM TREBELL, } Executors.
ROBERT NICOLSON, }

N. B. All Persons who have Demands against Mr. *Hay*'s Estate are requested to make them speedily known, that Provision may be made for discharging them; and those indebted thereto are desired to make immediate Payment. It is hoped none of the Creditors will put the Estate to any unnecessary Charge, by Suits, when we assure them the best Means will be used to pay the Debts with all Speed, and when it is considered that Mr. *Hay* has left a large Family, whose tender Years entitle them to some Indulgence.

RUN away from the Subscriber, on *Saturday* the 26th of *January*, an indented Servant Man named WILLIAM READ. He is a well set Fellow, about five Feet ten Inches high, and speaks the West Country Dialect pretty broad; had on, and took with him, a dark coloured Duffil short Frock Coat, a Pair of blue Plains Breeches with a spotted Cotton Waistband, a Pair of Yarn Stockings, Check Shirt, and *Virginia* made Shoes. He is a Farmer, and understands Something of making and laying Bricks. Whoever delivers the said Servant to me at *West Point*, in *King William* County, or secures him so that I may get him again, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.
Tf JOHN WEST.

Wanted on CHARTER, *to load Tar and Turpentine in* NORTH CAROLINA,

A VESSEL of about fifteen Hundred Barrels Burthen. For Terms apply to *James Marsden* in *Norfolk*, or the Subscribers at *Richmond*; who have for Sale a Quantity of good SEINE TWINE.
Tf STORRS & ELLIS.

RUN away from the Subscriber, at the Falls of *James* River, the Middle of last Month, a Negro Man named DAVY, belonging to the Hon. *William Byrd*, Esquire, about thirty Years old, five Feet eight Inches high, and very stout made; he is of a yellow Complexion, has a down Look, and a Defect in some of his fore Teeth. He is supposed to be lurking about *Hanover* Town, *Petersburg*, or gone towards *Carolina*. Whoever will apprehend the said Fellow, and bring him to me, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward; and if taken out of the Colony, FIVE POUNDS. Tf DAVID PATTESON.

A CATALOGUE *of* BOOKS, &c. *to be* SOLD *at the* POST OFFICE *in* Williamsburg.

ANSON's Voyages.
Astruc on Venereal Diseases.
Armstrong on the Diseases of Children.
Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.
Atkinson's Epitome.
Archbishop Secker's Sermons.
Buchan's Family Physician.
Baretti's Travels.
British Zoology.
Butler's Remains.
Birch's Life of Henry Prince of Wales.
Baxter's Saints Everlasting Rest.
Bennet's Christian Oratory.
Buchanan's Dictionary.
Brown's Sunday Thoughts.
Beveridge's Thoughts.
Brooke's Introduction to the Practice of Physick.
British Plutarch.
Baron Bielfield's Letters.
Bartlet's Farriery.
Barclay's Apology.
Biographical Dictionary.
Boston's Fourfold State.
Bunyan's Holy War.
Complete Letter Writer.
Chandler's Life of King David.
Campbell's Present State of Europe.
Crevier's Roman History.
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